

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

Steamboat Departures.

Steamer Blue Wing No. 3 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 5 A. M. for Louisville.
Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.

On and after May 14th, 1871, trains will leave Frankfort daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
For Louisville..... 7:41 A. M. 3:43 P. M.
Arrive at Louisville..... 11:00 A. M. 6:31 P. M.
Leave Louisville..... 5:50 P. M. 6:40 A. M.
Arrive at Frankfort..... 7:40 P. M. 9:45 A. M.

Stage Departures.

Harrodsburg and Danville, (Daily)..... 9:30 A. M.
Shelbyville, (Daily)..... 10:00 A. M.
Georgetown and Paris, (Tri-Weekly)..... 10:00 A. M.

Office at Capital Hotel.

Time for Closing the Mail.

First Louisville and Western mail closes at 10:30 A. M.
First Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes at 10:30 A. M.
Second Louisville and Western mail closes at 1:45 P. M.
Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes at 1:45 P. M.
Midway, Versailles, and Georgetown mail closes at 2:45 P. M.
Bridgeton and City Village mail closes at 3:30 A. M.
Ficks of Kirkham, Great Cross, and White Sulphur mail closes at 9:00 A. M.
Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

JAMES G. HATCHETT, P. M.

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—COL. A. H. KENNICK.

Col. Kennick is one of the oldest natives of Kentucky, but nevertheless a hale, hearty and comparatively stout man, with fine faculties of recollection, and competent to do business with as much accuracy and despatch as many men of considerably younger years. He walks with a cane, and is probably acquainted with every man in the county from the head-waters of Glen's Creek to the mouth of Flat Creek. In stature, he is six feet two inches high in his stockings, and weighs exactly 201 pounds.

Col. Kennick's ancestors came from Pennsylvania, his father and mother having been natives of that State, and born in the vicinity of Chambersburg. His father was John Kennick, and his mother's maiden name, Mary Houston. They emigrated to Kentucky somewhere about the year 1790, and settled in the vicinity of Lexington. Having no Bibles in common use then, the date of their birth was not recorded. Lexington was but a small congregation of cabins at this early period, the surrounding wilderness being infested by hostile Indians. After remaining at Lexington some time, John Kennick removed to Mercer county and settled on the waters of Lyon's Run, about five miles west of Saris. Subsequently, in the Spring of '94 he removed to Frankfort. During his infancy here, then a small station, the Indians were plentiful in the neighborhood, manifesting a hostile attitude and proving troublesome to hunters and traveling parties. They frequently amused themselves in calling to the settlers from the hills in the vicinity, now recognized as Blanton's Cemetery and the Devil's Back Bone. One morning their malicious tricks, made during the night, could be seen imprinted on the soft earth. About the period of Wayne's expedition these Indians appeared particularly industrious in making their presence known, appearing frequently before the posts, rapidly passing from one to the other, even during the same day, and by creating the impression that they were particularly numerous, seeking to prevent reinforcements going to Wayne's assistance.

Col. A. H. Kennick was born on the 25th of August 1791, and consequently was but a few years old when he first came to Frankfort. There are few settlers in the neighborhood, and they imparted singly the rudiments of education, involved in reading, writing and arithmetic. To one of these he was sent as he grew old enough, but his repeated tanning at his primers either demoralized them, or else they were lost in his youthful migrations, so that finally, as a last resort, his a-b-c's were pasted securely on a board. To this permanent alphabet he gave his diligent attention while at school. The school house was, of course, constructed of logs, notched and joined at the ends. It had the usual capacious fire-place, an open window without glass, and rough benches made from split slabs, supported by legs thrust through anger holes.

Peace was declared with the Indians in '94, resulting from their disastrous defeat at the battle of the Fallen Timbers, in Ohio, by Gen. Anthony Wayne. So that the avocations of frontier life were quietly pursued by the settlers in conscious security.

There was at this time, about a dozen cabins in the bottom where Frankfort now stands. On the side of the small clearing, the country was densely wooded, and reached only by by-paths and rough wagon roads, out of which the roots had hardly been grubbed. The Kentucky river was navigated by flat boats which carried loads of flour from the upper counties to New Orleans and Natchez, on the Mississippi. The supplies for the settlement in the shape of flour and meal were obtained from Cox's Mill, on Elkhorn creek, now known as Steadman's Mill. The sugar used was procured from boiling the sugar-tree syrup in the latter winter months. Other supplies were brought down the Ohio to Maysville, and other points, and transported across the country in wagons and on packhorses. Game was plentiful in the vicinity, consisting of deer, wild turkeys, wild cats, and smaller varieties. The buffalo had been driven further west, and bears and panthers were not very numerous, though the latter were occasionally killed.

While Col. Kennick was a mere youth, Aaron Burr was making his headquarters in this city at Love's Tavern, frequently coming down, and basing himself with conferences with persons from abroad, and in constructing boats on the Kentucky about a mile below Frankfort, near what is now Lock No. 4. These boats were intended for his expedition to take possession of the country now known as Texas and New Mexico. Col. Kennick remembers Burr's personal appearance as a man of low stature, medium size, sprightly and affable in manners, and neat in dress.

In the fall of 1809, when eighteen years old, Colonel Kennick went into Major Lee's office in Frankfort as deputy clerk of the General Court, whose jurisdiction pertained to land and money. He remained in this position until August 1812. On the 14th of August, war having broken out with the British and Indians on the northern frontier, and calls for troops from Kentucky being made, he volunteered in Captain Paschal Hickman's company, 1st Regiment of Kentucky Rifles, commanded by Colonel John Allen, of Shelby. Martin D. Hardin and Geo. Madison were majors in the same regiment. Capt. Hickman's company assembled

at Frankfort, and on August 5th, marched to Georgetown, where the regiment rendezvoused. Here they were joined by Col. Jos. Lewis and Col. John M. Scott's Kentucky regiments, and by Colonel Wells' regiment of United States Regulars. Col. Wells was from Jefferson. On the 19th, the entire command marched from Georgetown, reaching Newport a few days later, where the militia received their arms. The expedition, with Col. Wells in command, next directed its steps towards Dayton, Ohio, and had left that settlement but a few miles in the rear when intelligence was brought by courier of the siege of Pickaway by the Indians, and the imminent danger of its capture. A forced march to its relief was accordingly made, when, to the surprise of the troops, on arriving there about 400 Indians, men, women and children, were described, in no hostile attitude, but evidently on the friendliest terms imaginable and apparently glad to see the troops.

An interesting event occurred on the march, near Pickaway, which deserves mention. It seems that during Wayne's campaign in '94, Capt. Paschal Hickman had served as a spy or scout. Dressed and painted in regular Indian style, he scoured the woods in search of information essential to the commanding General in his plans of offense and defense. While riding through the forest, one day, engaged in his dangerous work, he discovered some distance in his front a solitary Indian, riding in the same direction. Hickman resolved on his capture. Urging on his horse at a slightly increased pace, he managed to overtake the Indian in a mile or two. The latter, having noticed what he supposed to be a comrade in his rear, from his pant and hurriedly jogged along without taking alarm. Riding up beside the savage, Hickman and dently clasped him in his arms and by main strength made him a captive. The prisoner was taken to Wayne's headquarters, who, anxious for peace, sent him to his tribe with propositions of that nature. The Indian took care not to return. It was now eighteen years after that event, and Hickman, grown from a moderate sized man of 150 pounds to a corpulent of 220, and otherwise changed, was marching along at the head of his company, when he noticed an Indian sitting on the stump of a fallen tree. Going up to him, and slapping him familiarly on the back, Hickman extended his hand, which was eagerly seized by the savage with a "How de do? How de do?"—talking from his lips. "Do you know me?" said Hickman. "Yes—" responded the savage, and indeed it was the very same Indian that Hickman had captured while a spy under Wayne in '94. Hickman himself had probably recognized his former prisoner by his having a double lip, a phenomenon unusual among his race.

From Pickaway, the command marched to Fort Wayne. The night before reaching this post, breastworks were erected by the troops for the first time, owing to the proximity of the savage enemy. The latter hovered in the vicinity during the night, causing continued firing by the outposts, but without any attack in force. The horse of one Indian was captured, but the rider escaped. In the middle of the ensuing afternoon, Fort Wayne was reached, and the garrison of about seventy-five soldiers, who had been harassed and closely besieged by a superior force for six weeks, were rejoiced at beholding the "Provisional relief." The commander had desired to surrender, but his subordinate officers demurred, and being sustained by the troops, he was put under arrest. The first intelligence the besieged had received of success, was the crossing of the Miamie river, a short distance below the Fort, by the Indians during the day, a sure sign that they had raised the siege. At Fort Wayne, a wooden cannon was discovered, in an old house in a bottom, that had been constructed out of an oak tree. The cannon was bound with iron and had been fired until it burst lengthwise. This queer and fragile implement of warfare was the mechanical work of a company of British troops, sitting in the siege, and had been used to frighten the garrison into capitulation.

The forces were divided at Fort Wayne, part going to some Indian towns on the Walash and part to Indian towns on the Saint Joseph. Col. Kennick went with the former. This detachment reached the towns to find them deserted, though fires were burning under the kettles and there were other evidences of recent occupation. The troops burned the houses and cut down the fields of corn, which were in the ripening season. They then returned to Fort Wayne and were re-joined to the other detachment. The forces next marched down the Miamie, with scouts thrown in front to prevent surprise. It was the season for wild plums, and while several of the scouts were picking up some that had been scattered in the woods, they were fired on by Indians, killed and scalped. Those killed were Cligetz, Hinton, Stull, Bevins, and one other. On reaching the junction of the Miamie and Angazie, the forces went into camp. Fort Winchester was erected here, where the Delaware had formerly stood, of which but a sick remnant. Again resuming the march, the troops went six miles lower down, and, as they supposed, went into winter quarters. Remaining in camp from September till January, the command was then ordered to the foot of the Rapids. To make this march, the wagons and teams having been sent back to the settlement, it was necessary to construct slides to transport the baggage, with the men acting as horses, and the snow two feet deep over the ice. The entire side of the banks of the river during this time was fresh park alone, without bread or vegetables, the hogs themselves having to root for a living.

The troops being on half rations, various expedients were resorted to to fill the aching void of an empty stomach. Louis B. Fenwick, in Col. Kennick's mess, was a adept in the art of discovery, as were several others in another mess that joined him. He had discovered that nearly every day a hog or two was left in camp, unable to navigate. One morning, by agreement among the hungry, it was pretended that one of the sleds of these two messes was out of order, and accordingly the baggage on it, excepting the tent, was transferred to the other. As the rest of the command marched out of camp, several men were busily hammering away with their tomahawks on the apparently injured sled. When the troops had gone but a little ways, the report of a gun was heard in the rear, and shortly after the delinquent sled was observed in tow of its possessors, coming rapidly over the snow, while under the tent on its frame lay a freshly skinned and clannish hog. The two messes fed sumptuously that night.

The next point of importance attained on the march was the scene of Wayne's Battle of the Fallen Timbers, fought in '94. Here the troops obtained a supply of flour. Corn also was procured in abundance from fields below the encampment, putting the volunteers in the spirits and giving them full stomachs once more. A detachment of the

command was sent from here to the River Raisin, where occurred the disastrous and bloody defeat of that name. Very few of the detachment returned to tell the fearful tale, nearly all being either killed or captured. Two men only of Col. Kennick's company, half of which went on the campaign, returned. Re-enforcements joined the army at Fallen Timbers from Virginia and Ohio. Resuming the march, the troops moved three miles further down the Miamie, and erected Fort Meigs on the east bank. On the 16th day of February, 1813, their term of enlistment having expired, the troops marched to Urbana, Ohio, disbanded and returned home.

On returning to Frankfort, Col. Kennick again resumed his position in the clerk's office of the General and County Courts. He was elected clerk of the County Court in November, 1824, and of the General Court in December, 1824. He held this position until 1849, when the General Court was abolished. He continued to exercise the duties of county clerk by the sufferance of the people until September, 1870, when he was succeeded by Jas. G. Crockett. He was thus in the office for sixty-one years, during forty-six of which he was principal clerk. There is but one county clerk his senior in the State, to-wit: Jesse Combs, of Perry county. During Col. Kennick's term, his duties were well discharged, as evidenced by concurrent testimony and by tradition.

In the late civil war, he was throughout in sympathy with the Unionists, as they struggled successfully for the integrity of the country. That Col. Kennick may live in health, with clear memory and sound power of location until his past and future history is expiring, thus beholding the light of three centuries, is the good wish and hope of his fellow-citizens.

MISCELLANEOUS

KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL, FRANKFORT, KY.

E. M. MURCH, A. M., Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on

Monday, February 6th, 1871.

TUITION.

For Boys, \$100 per Session of 10 mos.

For Girls, \$75 per Session of 10 mos.

Payable half yearly in advance.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

JOHN WALKUTT, H. L. TODD, THOMAS HEDMAN, J. G. DUDLEY, D. W. LINDSEY, R. B. SAYRE, W. J. CHINN, E. H. TAYLOR, JR.

It is the intention of the Board of Managers, and incorporators of this School, among whom are many of the first citizens of Frankfort and Kentucky, to make it rapid in its progress in every department. Teachers of the highest order of talent and skill, as well as the best of accommodations, will be provided for pupils of a distinguished character. Further information may be obtained by addressing the President, or any one of the Board of Managers.

E. H. TAYLOR, JR., President. GRANT GREEN, Treasurer.

Jan 19-d&wt

S. V. PENCE,

ON THE FRANKFORT AND FLAT CREEK TURNPIKE ROAD, four miles from Frankfort, has just completed his

New Saw Mill,

and takes this method of informing the community at large that he is prepared to fill orders. Particular attention is paid to long and heavy material for Bridges, Warehouses, Railroads, and shanty and equal patronage of Short Lumber. Laths can be furnished, as well as shingles. All done at short notice and at the lowest price.

FRANKLIN COUNTY LAND FOR SALE.

DESIRED TO CHANGE LOCATION. I WILL sell the land on which I now reside, situated on Kentucky river, 2 1/2 miles from Frankfort, 14 miles from Frankfort and Lawrenceburg Turnpike Road, supposed to contain

225 ACRES.

100 acres cleared, the balance in wood land and grass; comfortable house, containing five rooms, and a full, stable, smoke and ice-house, and other necessary buildings, with small orchard and other fruit. Terms easy. Address: J. T. DICKINSON, 1425-1426

NEW BACON.

L. TOBIN HAS for sale an excellent article of New Bacon of His Own Curing

which he will sell at Louisville prices. He asks friends and customers to call and examine it. Dec 1-11

COAL! COAL!

At their old stand, HAVE NOW A FULL supply of KENTUCKY RIVER, CAMPBELL'S CREEK, PEYTONA, CANNEL, AND PITTSBURG COALS.

That they are selling at the very lowest market rates.

HORSE and JACK bills printed at Yeoman Office.

GROCERIES, &c.

M. E. JETT.

New Hardware & Grocery Store

St. Clair Street, near the Bridge.

Has opened, and offers sale, at the

LOWEST PRICES.

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY.

HORSE SHOES, NAILS.

And such articles as are usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE STORE.

Also a full assortment

Family Groceries.

SUGAR, COFFEE, SPICES, TEA, &c.

He keeps constantly on hand,

Flour of the Best Brands,

MEAL, BRAN, AND SHIP-STUFFS.

dec 1-1

NEW GROCERY

L. W. GLORE,

HAVING bought out John W. Bartlett, has filled up his stock, and now has a large and well selected assortment of

Family Groceries,

which he will sell at very low figures for cash.

In addition to his Grocery Stock, he will keep a full supply of

Baker's Bread, Confectionaries, Nuts, Fruits

&c. Also Fresh Meats, Fowls, and Vegetables of all kinds.

NEW FIRM!

dec 1-1

A. L. McKEE having purchased the interest of W.

H. GRAY, or the firm of

GRAY & WALKUTT,

The firm will be known as

Walcutt & McKee,

Who will conduct the business at the old stand. We

invite an inspection of our

stock, and pledge ourselves

to sell at as

LOW RATES

As they can be bought any-

where in the city. We will

always keep on hand a choice

and well-selected Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Give us a call.

WALCUTT & MCKEE.

2 1/2

DANIEL BOONE DISTILLERY,

Frankfort, Ky.

LEWIS CASTLEMAN, - - Proprietor

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND COPPER WHISKY of his own manufacture,

from two years old down, which he offers for sale to the trade on reasonable terms for cash.

aug 15-11

PERSONAL

O. W. CRADDOCK. S. F. J. TRABUE

CRADDOCK & TRABUE, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, the Circuit Court, and in the Circuit Court of the county of Franklin.

G. W. CRADDOCK will continue his practice in these counties in the Circuit which he has heretofore been in the habit of attending, and will give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. They will give special attention to the preparation and management of cases in the Circuit Court, in which practice O. F. J. TRABUE has had much experience.

jan 18-11

P. U. MAJOR. W. L. JETT

MAJOR & JETT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Frankfort, Ky.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE FEDERAL Courts in Kentucky, in the Court of Appeals, Franklin Circuit Court, and in all other courts held in the county of Franklin and city of Frankfort.

Office over John M. Helms' boot and shoe store, on Main street.

dec 1-1

P. U. MAJOR

WILL PRACTICE REGULARLY IN THE Circuit Courts of Henry, Trimble, Boone, and Gallatin counties, and in the Circuit Court of Carroll county, in conjunction with W. M. Fisher, of Carrollton, and also in the Owen Circuit Court in conjunction with H. P. Montgomery, of Owen.

jan 1-11

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY, ATTORNEYS, FRANKFORT.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURT OF APPEALS and Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the State of Kentucky; in the Circuit Courts of Anderson, Shelby, Henry, Franklin, Woodford, Owen, Scott, and Grant, and take calls for any part of Kentucky.

Office corner of Main and St. Clair streets

dec 1-1

JNO. & J. W. RODMAN, Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Henry, Oldham, Trimble, and Shelby, and in all the Courts at Frankfort.

Jan 1-11

L. HORD, Attorney and Counselor at Law

Frankfort, Ky.

PRACTICES IN THE COURT OF APPEALS, Federal Courts, and the Circuit Courts of this and adjoining counties, and takes collection for any part of this State.

PHIL. LEE. D. M. RODMAN.

LEE & RODMAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

No. 6, Court Place, Louisville, Ky.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES and State Courts held in the city of Louisville, except Jefferson Circuit Court; in the Courts of the counties of Butler, Spencer, Shelby, and Oldham, and in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURETT, C. M. RAIGUS Late Clerks of Ky.

BRAMLETTE, DURETT & BRIGGS, ATTORNEYS

AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson sts.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE ABOVE LAW FIRM, COMPOSED OF EX-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Circuit Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court, and the United States District Court, in which last named Court all matters in controversy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which assistance is undertaken, speedy collection and prompt remittance are assured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the Courthouse.

DR. W. B. CONERY

RESPECTFULLY TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 10, 1871-11

DR. WAGGENER

RESPECTFULLY TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public.

FRANKFORT, KY., Oct. 22, 1870-11

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAM CROMLEY, WHOLESALE PAPER DEALER,

And Agent for the sale

GUNPOWDER.

Manufactured by the

ORIENTAL & MIAMI POWDER CO'S,

290 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS

A full supply of Sporting, Rifle, and Blasting Powder, and Patent Safety Fuse always on hand.

repd.

U. S. HOTEL, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

BURTON & STOCKTON, Proprietors.

This Hotel is being

REFITTED & FURNISHED.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR.

TERMS.
The Tri-Weekly Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, in advance. No money may be sent by mail or risk. The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance. Liberal terms to Clubs.

ADVERTISING.
Rates of advertising in Tri-Weekly:
One square, first insertion, 100
One square, each subsequent insertion, 25
Rates of advertising in Weekly:
One square, 10 lines nonpareil or less, 1 insertion, 50
For each subsequent insertion, 25
For double column advertisements, or all insertions to occupy a fixed place, 50 per cent additional.
Local notice 20 cents a line each insertion.
Liberal costs can be made for large and verticements to be inserted in one once.

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
PRIESTON H. LESLIE,
Of Warren.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Of Kenton.
FOR AUDITOR,
D. HOWARD SMITH,
Of Owen.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES W. TAFF,
Of Franklin.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN RODMAN,
Of Franklin.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
H. A. M. HENDERSON,
Of Fayette.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY,
HARRY I. TODD.

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1871.

THE LAND OFFICE NOMINATION AND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

We observe with regret that several of our State Democratic exchanges have so far disregarded the action of the State Central Committee as to place the name of Major J. A. Grant upon the State ticket for Register of the Land Office. It makes little difference to that body how warmly its action may be dissented from, or how much they may be abused by any one for what they have thought best to do. Their position is a thinsk one at best, and in acting upon any question which may be brought before them, where popular opinion or feeling is divided, they naturally expect to incur adverse criticism, and are always prepared to bear it with patience, trusting solely to the character they sustain and the purity of their motives for their ultimate vindication. There are a case so who this or that is severe, and the case in question is one of them; but as we have never deemed it heretofore incumbent upon us or necessary to enter into anything like a defense of the Committee further than to state the grounds of its action, so now, we do not propose to do more than to point out the error committed by some of our friends and to state the case as it now stands.

Whatever strictures may have been made upon the Committee we do not propose to controvert, though in some quarters there have been some very foolish, as well as very unjust comments. As a member of that Committee, we assume our full share of this abuse; for it matters not whether individually we concurred with a majority as to the propriety of the course adopted, we abide by it and sustain it, and shall be governed by it as long as it stands as the order of the Committee. Editorially we have as much right to independence of action as any other editor in the party; yet, what would be thought of us if, in the face of the decision of the only recognized power in the party competent to deal with the question, we should ignore its action, and place upon the State ticket the name of any one for any office not officially declared the nominee. The course of these papers, in some instances deliberately taken, and in others adopted, we believe, without due reflection, strikes at the very vitality of party organization, and is dangerous and revolutionary.

Let us look at the facts in the case, now that sufficient time has elapsed to enable us to view them as a whole. The State Democratic Convention adjourned on the 4th of May, announcing as one of its nominees Col. James A. Dawson for Register of the Land Office. The taking of the ballot was among the last acts of the body, amidst much excitement and confusion; and it was claimed early after the adjournment that there was an error in the addition of the votes, which, if corrected, would have given the nomination to Major Grant instead of to Col. Dawson. The Secretary, Col. M. T. Chrisman, returning to his home in Danville on the 5th, and taking the official records of the Convention with him, mailed them on the 9th to the editor of this paper for publication. They reached us on the 10th, and appeared in the Yeoman of the 11th. We had looked to the publication of the final ballot for Register to put an end to the discussion of the alleged error; but upon examination of the proceedings, we discovered that Col. Chrisman had not sent it merely giving the summary as announced by the Chairman of the Convention. Regarding it as important that it should be published, we at once wrote to Col. Chrisman, requesting him to forward it to us for publication as a supplementary report. That gentleman, however, prior to the receipt of our letter, observing the discussion raised in reference to the ballot, sent it to us by mail as Secretary of the Central Committee, and requested us to lay it before that body for such action as it might deem proper in the premises—without intimating or suggesting that he had made any mistake in the addition of the ballot. This will account for the fact that, although in our possession some time, it

was not published by us because we held it as a paper exclusively within the control of the Central Committee, whose consent was necessary for its publication.

Being before the Committee, a new question involving very grave doubt as to the line of duty to be followed, was presented. Two views were advanced. One was, that it was the duty of the Committee to examine the ballot, and, if there proved to be a mere clerical error in addition, to make the correct summary, and announce whichever of the two contestants had the majority as the nominee of the party. On the other hand, it was contended that the Central Committee had no power to review the action of the Convention, and to reopen the ballot for corrections. It was contended that the Convention, having officially proclaimed Col. Dawson the nominee, the Committee could not depose him from the ticket. As far as the correction and official publication of the ballot was concerned, it was claimed that if the right was assumed to correct one class of errors it would open the door to controversy and involve a tedious examination of other errors, such as the alleged improper or unauthorized casting of the votes of various counties. This latter view met the approval of a majority of the Committee, and became its official declaration. After mature discussion it was decided not to enter into an examination of the ballot for the correction of alleged errors of any kind, but to return it to the Secretary. So far as the action of the Committee thus far is concerned we believe it has been generally concurred in; even the Courier-Journal having taken a position identical with the majority of the Committee, as to their want of power to open the ballot or declare a vacancy. But now another question arose—Col. Dawson, who, from the beginning, had shown the most commendable spirit to relieve the Committee and the party of all embarrassment, having promptly resigned as a member of the Committee, and requested that body to take such action as the harmony of the party required, as soon as he found that his longer continuance as the nominee of the Convention raised a complication, sent in his resignation. This fact did not make Major Grant the nominee. It simply created a vacancy. This it became incumbent upon the Committee to fill directly, by declaring a nominee or providing for the selection of one in such way as they might deem best. The vacancy conceded and the power to fill being granted, they could appoint any one they might deem best for the interests of the party. They could have appointed either of the contestants, or they could have taken a new man. But they did not make an appointment. They remembered that on a former occasion in the history of the party, twenty years or more ago, when the Central Committee filled a vacancy under circumstances when there was no such feeling as had been engendered by this complication, there grew up a bitterness which resulted in the defeat of the candidate put forth, and led to a division in the party which it took years to heal, and which in fact only disappeared with the death of the principal actors. They had no disposition to see this repeated, and therefore adopted the plan put forth, which merely called for an expression on the part of the various counties in favor of the candidate of their choice. This action they had a right to take; and however much others might differ in opinion as to its propriety, there was no warrant for a repudiation of the decision of the Committee and the insertion of the name of any one in the regular ticket of the party. Dissent in any other form was perfectly admissible. In this it was no more defensible than if there should occur a vacancy for Governor or any other position each editor should insert the name of a candidate of his own choice.

Subsequent to the action of the Committee prescribing the mode of filling the vacancy for Register, Col. Chrisman published the final ballot, and Col. Dawson, following up the spirit which dictated his former course of self-abnegation, withdrew entirely from the contest, and expressed the hope that the position should be conceded to Major Grant. But his withdrawal lands no additional force to the position of those who have gone aside from the regular course of party administration and assumed to complete the ticket by their own individual nomination; and if the Committee are to be condemned for the exercise of an authority which none will gainsay, how can others, in whom no authority is vested, be justified in setting up their own will against the judgment of the Committee, repudiating its action and assuming to fill a vacancy by their own nomination? It may be said that the Committee should, under the new developments which have transpired since their programme was announced, recall it and nominate Major Grant; but of the propriety of such action they are the sole judges; and it is altogether questionable whether a rescission would not give such a show of vacillation as would operate worse than the adherence to the plan proposed. At all events, their failure to accede to the demand of those who would detract their views on the subject gives no warrant for this show of disrespect to the Committee and disregard of the rules wisely prescribed for party organization. Consider the fact that the people at large regard Major Grant as entitled to the nomination, the plan adopted by the Committee for an official announcement of his name only involves the delay of a few weeks, which it would be infinitely better to await than, by anticipating, to throw discredit upon the official action of the Committee.

In view, therefore, of the facts and of the principle of party organization involved, while favoring warmly that the vacancy shall, at the proper time and in the proper way, be filled with the name of Major Grant, we ask those papers which have hoisted his name, without intending to reflect upon the Committee, to abide its action in good faith and to await until he shall be officially declared the nominee before placing it upon the ticket, without other warrant than their own preference. From those which have done it purposely, in defiance of the authority of the Committee and as an appeal to popular feeling from their action, we have nothing to ask. They are

simply disorganizers; and though the present occasion involves no serious consequences, the spirit manifested by them will only need opportunity to develop greater mischief.

IT IS COINCIDING.

"The first step" that Grant ought to take toward securing his nomination and reelection, according to Wendell Phillips, is "to hang five of the biggest, richest, most respected and beloved men of the South under his Ku-Klux law." And this declaration was greeted with unbounded approbation and applause by an immense meeting of Republicans in the city of New York.

The most melancholy, the most deplorable feature in the politics of these radically evil and disjointed times, is the admission—may the repeated hold assertion—by the ultra Republican leaders, and especially by the chosen counselors of the President, that the only hope of continuing the Radical party in power—the only hope of rolling back the advancing tide of Democracy—is to cultivate intensity, and perpetuate, by all possible means, feelings of the deepest hatred and bitterest animosity between the people of the two sections. For this purpose the Ku-Klux law was enacted; and it is a part of the Grant programme to carry it into execution, with a high hand, and with every available circumstance of humiliation and oppression, so as to beget as much hate, bitter feeling, and disorder at the South as possible upon which to operate at the North.

Some people may think that Wendell Phillips is only "gassing," or talking in a Pickwickian sense, when he recommends the summary hanging, by a drum-head court martial of five of the best, richest, and most esteemed men of the South. But they would be most egregiously mistaken. He never was more earnest in his life. He saw at a glance—any fool could see—that the K. K. bill was passed, not to put down, but to stir up crime at the South; not to pacify, but to madden and aggravate beyond endurance the people of our section; and it at once occurred to him that the most effective plan to inaugurate the desired reign of anarchy and terror at the South would be to commence by five simultaneous hangings, in as many different States, of five of the best beloved men among the Southern people. Phillips is the sort of man that strikes at nothing. His hatred of the South is quite equal to that felt by Hasbrouck and Hamblin toward Rome. And, although Grant may not have the nerve to do exactly as Phillips advises, yet we haven't a doubt that it will not be long before he will attempt something of the kind that will startle the whole civilized world. He sees that the Democrats are gaining ground everywhere, and it will be easy for him to make up his mind that something desperate must be done to suppress a ground swell that is sure to be so disastrous to Radicalism if not checked. He is surrounded by depraved counselors, political braves and desperadoes, like Ben Butler, Morton, and Boutwell—men who scruple at nothing, and who are exact copies of the leaders of the French Commune just smothered out at Paris. If such men are to continue to be the chief counselors of State in this country, we may look for them to nominate—and it may be sooner than we think—out and about the same condition of affairs here that has just such tremendous sacrifice of life and property to put down in France.

The Ku-Klux law is the grand weapon with which they hope to carry out their revolution here. Grant is to be urged on to use it quickly and ruthlessly; for they well know that it is an infamous usurpation of unlawful powers, and will be so declared the moment that the judiciary can get a chance to decide upon its constitutionality. The people of the North, as well as of the South, have everything to fear from the machinations of these desperate schemers, and from the unholy pacts which the K. K. law centers upon their stupid tool and leader, the mercenary, unprincipled, and bull-headed Grant.

And yet, it is such men as these that the Radicals of Kentucky are at this moment asking our people to fraternize with, and march up to the polls in August and endorse! It is to gratify such men, that Gen. Harlan and his colleagues would bind Kentucky hand and foot, and lay her a helpless sacrifice upon the unholy altars of Radical crime and corruption and Radical subversion to a rapidly forming military despotism! May God defend us from such an unspeakable calamity!

"The great statesman who edits the Cincinnati Commercial" says: "if the Democracy will not go with Vallandigham it will be because they are determined to be revolutionary!" Impudence and effrontery could no further go. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments themselves embody a revolution of our whole form of government. This is admitted by the Radical party, inasmuch as they claim under those amendments the power to pass such laws as the Ku Klux or Force Bill. And yet, for protesting against this revolution, the Democracy are denounced as "revolutionary." For refusing to sanction revolution—and the worst sort of revolution, too—the Democracy are stigmatized as revolutionary by the real revolutionists! It is the Swell Mob cry of "stop thief," over again.

Gen. Harlan is one of the most accomplished demagogues it has ever been our fortune to hear in a "pitched" debate before the people. Here at Frankfort, his principal aim seemed to be to "soft-soften" the negroes, Next in his affections came the foreigners; and, last in his regards, stood the native white population. What a change since 1867-'68, when he was so bitterly opposed to negro suffrage, and since 1856-'57, when, as a Know-Nothing, the foreigners found so little favor in his sight.

Rev. W. E. Mobley who was nominated by the Radicals for Superintendent of Public Instruction, has declined that nomination. One of his neighbors avers, in the Ledger, that Mr. Mobley never voted the Radical ticket in his life.

The St. Louis and Galveston Railroad will be completed to Red River on the 1st of August, 1872.

THE END OF BLOOD AT LAST.

"Thank God!" is the ejaculation of the whole civilized world, "that the long agony of France is over at last." The end of the wild carnival of blood has come; but not until the 28th May—last Sunday—did Paris finally cease to be the horrible pandemonium that the Red-hellions of the Commune had inaugurated on the 21st. For seven long days, the once incomparably beautiful city was filled with smoke and flame, and crime, and horrible slaughter. Every paving stone, every doorstep and window-sill were crimsoned with the blood of the children of St. Louis. It was one long, lurid, gory St. Bartholomew's Day, from Sunday to Sunday again. Finding themselves hopelessly beaten, the misnamed Communists changed from bad men to howling demons "hot from hell." They slaughtered all their prisoners and hostages in cold blood. They murdered every one suspected of sympathy with the legitimate government; and, to crown their unspeakable infamy, they butchered the good Archbishop of Paris and some three score of his gentle priests! Aided by the women—who, it seems, caught the hellish infection and became as fiendish as the men—they saturated the houses, the palaces, and public buildings renowned through the world—the Tuilleries, the Palais Royal, the Louvre, and the rest—with petroleum, and then set fire to the city in a hundred places. And now, though the end of blood has come, the beautiful Capital of the world is left a desolation, strewn with myriads of corpses, and nearly one half of its blackened, bloody, appalling ruin.

Even after the insurgents had been driven from the main, central portions of the city, they retired to Belleville and Pere La Chaise, and thence threw petroleum shells to every part of Paris as long as they could fire a gun! Is it any wonder that no quarter was shown to such fiendish wretches, or that they and their leaders, toward the last, were put to death without mercy by the justly incensed soldiers of McMahon and Thiers? Besides, all the neighboring powers have notified the Versailles Government that all absconding Communists found within their respective territories will be returned to Paris for trial as murderers and incendiaries. The London and other fire brigades, with their engines, repaired to Paris to assist in subduing the awful conflagration deliberately prepared by the malignant Commune.

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

On Wednesday, the Senate was in session upon the treaty with England all day. Many amendments were offered, and there was much able speaking against the treaty; but all in vain; the amendments were severally rejected, and the eloquent speaking, as the result subsequently proved, without avail. On the final vote the treaty was ratified by 50 yeas to 12 nays. Three Democrats—Bayard, of Delaware; and Hamilton and Vickers, of Maryland—voted aye, to the surprise of everybody, the first and last making a strong and emphatic speech in defense of the treaty. Senators Casserly, Thurman, Davis, of West Virginia; Stevenson, Davis, of Kentucky; Dick, of Oregon; and Stockton, of New Jersey, are understood to have voted nay. Frank Blair had paired off with Ferry, of Michigan; Johnson, of Virginia, was sick; and "the abominable Brownlow," of Tennessee, absent.

And so the treaty, which is really not so favorable to the interests of the United States as the one negotiated by Mr. Reverly Johnson two or three years ago, although "bought" upon the same general principles, has been adopted almost unanimously by the Radicals of a Senate composed of a majority of the same men who voted against, and so bitterly denounced, that of Mr. Johnson. Johnson is thus signally vindicated, and the Radicals, with Summer in the lead, made to "eat dirt." Its ratification by the English Government will probably be announced in a few days, as it is believed there will be no trouble about it there, after they hear of its ratification at Washington.

A NEGRO BOY THIEF HEADED OFF.—The Elizabethtown News, of May 25th, says: "After Judge Cofer had instructed the grand jury of Sleade to hear negro testimony against white persons, a negro indicted in that court for hog stealing filed his petition asking a transfer of the prosecution to the United States Court. Regarding the statute declaring negroes incompetent as witnesses, as the only State statute which denied to them anything secured or intended to be secured by the Constitution of the United States, and having held that statute unconstitutional and void, the court overruled the motion to transfer the case. This is settled, so far as the circuit judge can do two very important questions. The negro being secured in the equal protection of the law, loses his right to drag citizens into the Federal Courts, where, if there are no other objections, the cost is ruinous."

JEFFERSON DAVIS—HIS SPEECH AT AUGUSTA, GA.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 26th.—Jefferson Davis arrived last evening, when he was serenaded at the Planter's House, and to-day held a reception. Mayor Estes tendered the hospitality of the city. In response to repeated calls and cheers, Mr. Davis made his appearance on the balcony of the hotel, where he was introduced by Henry W. Hillyard. Mr. Davis said that he recognized the peculiar claims Georgia had upon him, and of himself upon Georgia, for in the ancient city of Augusta his father had identified himself with the revolutionary struggle for liberty. If the late struggle for a crime, it was his misfortune, for which he had fully suffered. Aware of the eagerness with which every word he might utter was watched for and misinterpreted, he would be silent, not from apprehension of the result to himself individually, but as his utterances were made to affect the interest of the Southern people. He did not conceive that the principles of the lost cause were dead, or that truth should remain crushed. He counseled fortitude and patience, believing the South could afford to be patient under her wrong till the return of justice achieved the rights of every free man, a period for which he confidently looked. With his feelings, he was fearful to trust himself to speak, because he could not think one thing and speak another. He looked forward, however, to the time when he might with propriety speak to his fellow-citizens as his heart moved him and bade them farewell, expressing the hope that God would be with them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Shells! Shells!
10 GUNS, SHELLS, SUITABLE FOR WALKS and ornamental purposes. For sale at the Grocery of
H. R. WILLIAMS,
ma39-31
South Frankfort.

NEW LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.



TRIPLETT & GIBSON, HAVING COMPLETED their new Livery Stable on Ann Street, opposite Capital Hotel, are prepared to furnish the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally with Carriages,
Buggies,
Spring-Wagons,
and Saddle-Horses.

Our drivers are careful and polite; and we are ready to wait on our customers on day or night, and our charges shall be as reasonable as any in the city. We are prepared to board horses by the day, week, or month; and we will buy and sell horses on commission.
ma39-31
TRIPLETT & GIBSON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware House.

WM. DAVIS,
MAJOR HALL BUILDING,
FRANKFORT, KY.

30,000 lbs Iron, Steel, & Nails of best brands, bought before rise, for sale low.
2,000 lbs. celebrated Phoenix White Lead, direct from factory, commonly called "Eagle."
30 bbls. assorted Oils and Painters' material. Paints mixed to order.
2,500 lbs. dry Paints and Colors in Oil, &c.
7 bbls. New Jersey Varnishes, A No. 1.
Stock of Paint and other Brushes.
150 bbls. Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris, and White Sand.
100 bushels Canadian Hair.
10,000 Bolts Wall Paper, New Philadelphia Styles. I trim same, free of cost, ready to hang.
100 boxes 1st quality New Albany Window-Glass, single, double, and triple. All sizes furnished and cut any shape I free!
Looking-Glasses and Plates, all at low rates.
Sash, Doors, and Shutters, a full assortment.
Agent for the Aetna Reaping and Mowing Machines, Plows, Double Shovels, Horse Rakes, Cultivators and Hand Power Lawn Mowers, and Harvesting Goods.

A FINE SELECTION OF
MECHANICS' TOOLS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Call on me, and you won't call anywhere else.

WM. DAVIS.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE SUBscribers to the Capital stock of the Kentucky and Great Eastern R.R. Co. at the offices of the Company, No. 10 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, on THURSDAY, JUNE FIRST, at noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

T. WRIGHTS IN, FOR R. MITCHELL, JASON EVANS, T. G. GAYLARD, Corporators.
THOS. MAHONEY, HARRIS H. JOHNSTON

T. MAHONEY & CO.,
CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS,
FRANKFORT, KY.

ARE PREPARED TO BUILD IN STONE, Brick, or Wood, any structure, in any part of the State.

New Carriage Shop.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON REPAIRING done in the neatest style upon short notice, and on reasonable terms.
J. L. BOHANNAN,
South Frankfort corner of Shelby and Second streets.
ma39-31

STORE HOUSE.

JOHN KIERNAN HAS FACILITIES FOR storing a large quantity of
Whisky or Other Merchandise,
And offers the same to the public at a reasonable rate of charge.
ma39-31

1871. 1871.

SPRING IMPORTATION.

I AM NOW RECEIVING MY STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

And will be in receipt of everything new every few days until the middle of June. For

Variety, Style, and Cheapness,

It has not been surpassed in the last six years, embracing everything

NEW AND DESIRABLE,

WHICH I CAN OFFER AT

Greatly Reduced Prices!

3,000 yards Dress Goods, adapted to the present season.

2,000 yards black and colored Grenadines, in quality and style better than they have been for years.

50 pieces black Alpacaos, of a very celebrated make, which I have sold with great credit.

200 dozen Cotton and Lisle Hosiery.

100 dozen Jouvins' and Alexander's Kid Gloves, in all colors.

50 pieces Nottingham Lace Goods, beautiful patterns, and very cheap.

FRENCH WORK

IN EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY.

WITH THE LARGEST LOT OF

FRENCH & HAMBURG

EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS

Ever offered in a RETAIL HOUSE, all of which will be offered to the Trade at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

J. M. ELLIOTT.

LEXINGTON, KY.

Ladies' ready-made Walking Suits of every style and material.

ap22-1f

Cherokee Pills No. 2

These Pills are an unfailing remedy for all diseases caused by the action of the bowels, viz: Spasmodic, Colic, Stomachic, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Flatulence, Pains in the Bowels, Dizziness of Vision, Headache, Stomachic, Weak Nerves, Difficult Breathing, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Constipation, and all diseases of the bowels, and a cure in all cases.

Each package contains one bottle filled with Sugar-coated Pills, and one vial filled with Syringe, sufficient to make one pint of injection; and one Syringe.

Price, 25¢ per package, by mail, \$5.00.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Vegetable Cure

This great Indian Discovery cures all diseases of the Urinary Organs, such as Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gonorrhea, Gleet, and is specially recommended in all cases of the above.

Each package contains one bottle filled with Sugar-coated Pills, and one vial filled with Syringe, sufficient to make one pint of injection; and one Syringe.

Price, 25¢ per package, by mail, \$5.00.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Vegetable Remedy

The great Indian Discovery cures all diseases of the Urinary Organs, such as Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gonorrhea, Gleet, and is specially recommended in all cases of the above.

Each package contains one bottle filled with Sugar-coated Pills, and one vial filled with Syringe, sufficient to make one pint of injection; and one Syringe.

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STEAM ON ITS LAST LEGS.

Three great inventions or discoveries now threaten the security of the King of Steam, crowned years ago by Watt, emperor of Europe, and by Fulton, supreme master of American wilds. The monarch was worthy of magnificent realms that he cherished, populated and aggrandized. He built cities and palaces, and made men more and think as never before; but his dominion is threatened with violent overthrow. There are three aspirants for the crown, and each asserts his royal blood; and if might—"power"—give right, the claims of each are surely unquestionable. Steel constitutes the narrow and sinuous of iron, and Mr. Ayer, of Tennessee, now exhibits a car propelled by a series of steel springs, whose force is so applied that it is made constantly cumulative. His friends say that carriages on street and other railways and on common roads, and steamships, will be as successfully propelled by steel springs as the little model street car that excites the multitude at Nashville. A New York inventor drives heavy machinery by electrical forces. The machine used is beneath a glass case, which the visitor looks upon, but is not suffered to touch or comprehend. In this instance there may be delusions practiced, but no one questions the capacity of light to achieve, nay task. We see it in the clouds in the heavens, and at the same instant behold the terrific work its shafts have done at our very feet. It is of the essence of force, of velocity, and of resistance, God given power. The ancients thought it of the essence of Omnipotence. In conveyances through space almost infinite, and may as well convey in the merchandise of motive power, as applied upon steel railways, excites the wonder and delight of newspapers. Ammonia is substituted for steam, and street cars with the rudest mechanical appliances are propelled along Canal street with any required speed. It is in fact a great pity to see just now. The world progresses so rapidly, such wonderful changes are wrought, so rapid is the progress of invention, art and scientific discovery, so progressive the development of the country's wealth and greatness, so wonderful the changes now bring forth, that not only those who anticipate annihilation as the consequence of death, but those who would dwell in elysian fields of preternatural bliss, may well have a "shaking" for the glories of Time, even when wooed by the splendors of Eternity.—Memphis Appeal.

Churning Sour Milk.

It is not necessary for milk to become "sour" or thick before churning, to make good butter. There is difference of opinion among butter-makers in regard to the proper condition of milk best suited for churning. Some contend that milk but slightly thick makes the best butter, others that the milk should be allowed to thicken. Good butter is made by either plan, if the milk be good and all the conditions for keeping it be properly attended to. We know certain noted butter-makers who insist that the best condition of the milk for churning—to get a superior quality of butter—is when the milk becomes thick and sour on the top of the cream. Where this plan is adopted, however, great care should be taken not to let the milk stand too long before churning, as in that case in hot weather it becomes too sour and the butter will be sour also, and in cold weather it becomes bitter.

As skillful butter-makers make good butter by churning milk when slightly thick, and also when it is thick or lumpy, we are hardly prepared to decide as to the better system of the two. We hold, however, that the best system of butter-making is to set the milk where it may be kept at an even temperature of about 60° for the cream to rise, and which should be taken off before the milk sours. The cream then may be allowed to become slightly acid before churning. This is the plan usually adopted by noted butter-makers of this country and Europe who make an extra fancy article and obtain for it extreme prices.

The square box churn, revolving on axles, is a good churn where power is used, and some think it quite equal and even superior to the dash churn. The dash churn is more extensively used, and its efficiency in producing a fine quality of butter has never been questioned by our best butter-makers.

In butter-making it is essential to have good, clean milk, to keep it in a pure atmosphere, or at least out of the reach of foul odors—building it at even temperatures and getting up the cream quickly. When milk is set in vessels surrounded with cold spring water the temperature is more easily controlled, and by getting up the cream on this plan and churning it, instead of the milk, there is less liability of making mishaps and of getting a poor article. We do not say that good butter may be made by other processes, but they require more skill and watchfulness on the part of butter-makers and result in less uniformity of product than the plan named.

Rural New Yorker.

Small President.

An honorable, grave Senator, during the late recess, paid a visit to his married daughter. A bright eyed little grandson, seven years old, anxious to parade his spelling before his distinguished grandfather, asked him for a lesson. The following was the result:

Senator—Spell President.

Boy—P-r-e-s-i-d-e-n-t, d-e-n-i-d-e-n-t—President. Definition—A man who takes presents.

Senator—What? What's that?

Boy—Well, isn't Gen. Grant President, and does he not take presents?

Senator (to his son-in-law)—Really, sir, I cannot see the use of instructing children seven years old in politics.

Son-in-law—Why, sir, they pick these things up somehow or other. Children and fools, you know, tell often the truth.

Senator (laughing)—Egad, it isn't a bad definition though of the Presidency of 1869 and 1873.—New York World.

Minor Morals for Married People.

BY PEXCH.

"The last word" is the most dangerous of infernal machines. Husband and wife should no more strive to get it than they would struggle to get possession of a lighted bombshell.

Married people should study each other's weak points, as skaters look out for the weak parts of the ice in order to keep off them.

Ladies who marry for love should remember that the union of angles with women has been forbidden since the flood.

The wife is the sun of the social system. Unless she attracts there is nothing to keep heavy bodies, like husbands, from flying off into space.

Wives, be lenient to the martial cigar. The smoke always hides the most disagreeable part of the battle.

The wife who would properly discharge her duties must utter a soul "above buttons."

The liberties of England have been won by mutual concessions. Let the husband who would acquire the privilege of asking friends to dinner without notice, remember this when his wife hints at a new bonnet. The wife's want is the husband's opportunity.

Notwithstanding the assertions of mathematicians, the marriage ring is a circle which husband and wife have the problem set them of making all square.

Protection Against Motins.—A correspondent of the Cabinet Maker gives the following recipe: one which has kept the moths out of a furniture warehouse for ten years put: Flour of hops, one drachm; Scotch snuff, 2 oz.; gum camphor, 1 oz.; black pepper, 1 oz.; cedar sawdust, 4 oz. Mix thoroughly, and strew, or put in papers among the goods.

We can not conquer fate and necessity yet we can yield to them in such a manner as to be greater than if we could.

When, in the course of human events,

A good nice dinner be your intents,

Large nice Hams, both firm and hard,

Kegs of snow white fresh pure Lard,

Eggs, Butter, Pickle, Oysters fine,

Reliable Spices of every kind;

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and Sauces,

Tongues, Mutton, Pork, and Suasage;

Eleven Bread or Flour to make it,

Very nice or do not take it;

Even get some fresh nice Fish,

Now each of these you sure must dish;

Stevens is the man who keeps 'em,

None for cheapness here can beat 'em,

Everything in this grocery mine,

Will surely please the people fine.

Before you buy at another Stall,

Always come, give me a call;

Cause I will send goods to your table,

On the back of Trusty Gabe'l,

Nor think this acrostic all a fable.

ST. CLAIR ST., BET. MAIN & MARKET, FRANKFORT, KY.

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THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN

On Great Social Evils and Abuses.

WHICH INTERFERE WITH MARRIAGE.

Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated.

In the course of the year 1873, the author has received from the following gentlemen, who have been afflicted with the same complaint, the following testimonials:

In Medicine Purity is the first consideration

DR. W. H. HALL

MANSION BLOCK.

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAS J. SCREVENED FROM NEW YORK

and Cincinnati a large and well selected stock

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &C.

which, for purity and price, he defies competition.

Also Ladys and Gentlemen's

TOILET ARTICLES, COMBS, RUBBER

AND BUFFALO HAIR BRUSHES.

TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL

BRUSHES, INFANT BRUSHES,

SHAVING BRUSHES, and

TOOTH BRUSHES.

French Exports for the Handkerchief,

TOILET SOAPS, FORT MONKEYS

POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES,

PURE OLD WHISKY, WINES, and BRANDY

For Medicinal and Family use.

Physicians' Prescriptions Com-

pounded with care.

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Proclamation by the Governor

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN

to me that JOHN SINGLETON stands indicted in Lyon County Court for the murder of

Clementine, wife of John, and is now a fugitive from justice in going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars, each, for the apprehension of John, Single-

ton, and his delivery to the jailer of said county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1874, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.

S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Wm. Hopkins—3 feet 10 inches high; weighs 150 pounds; light hair and blue eyes; 21 years old.

Wm. Martin—5 feet high; weighs 150 pounds; dark hair and eyes; 40 years old.

Alfred Nichols—5 feet high; weighs about 150 pounds; black hair and eyes; 28 years old.

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JOHN R. HOOLE & SON,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BOOKBINDERS' STOCK,

TOOLS AND MACHINERY,

NO. 50 MAIN STREET,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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